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THE  
HOAR FAMILY IN AMERICA

AND

ITS ENGLISH ANCESTRY





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HOAR FAMILY IN AMERICA<sup>c</sup>

AND

ITS ENGLISH ANCESTRY

A COMPILATION FROM COLLECTIONS MADE BY  
THE HON. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR

BY

HENRY STEDMAN NOURSE

BOSTON  
DAVID CLAPP & SON, PRINTERS  
1899

Reprinted from the New.-Eng. Historical and Genealogical Register  
for January, April and July, 1899.

1339797

THE ANCESTRY OF THE HOAR FAMILY IN  
AMERICA.

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THE family of Hoar, in English records generally written Hore or Hoare, from very ancient days had its representatives in several of the counties of England and in Ireland. Sometimes the name appears with the adjective *le* affixed. Between the years 1300 and 1700 thirteen members of Parliament from six different counties bore the name. English antiquaries who have made long and intelligent study of the family genealogy unite in favoring the supposition that the founder of the race was one Robert Hore who, about 1330, married the heiress of Forde of Chagford in Devonshire. In the Heraldic Visitation for the county of Devon, taken in 1620, and to be found in the Harleian MS. in the British Museum, the pedigree begins with the third Robert Hore, about 1360. This Robert married the heiress of Rowland de Risford of the parish of Chagford. The learned biographer of the famous London branch of the family, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., in his sumptuous volume "Pedigrees and Memoirs of the Families of Hore and Hoare of the Counties of Devon, Bucks, Middlesex, Surrey, Wilts and Essex, 1819," acknowledged his failure to discover a continuous pedigree from Robert of Risford, and bases his belief in this origin of the family chiefly upon the identity of the coat of arms uniformly used by all bearing the name; to wit: "Sable an eagle displayed, with two necks with a border ingrailed, argent." One antiquary has suggested a German origin to the family and calls attention to the similarity between the arms of the city of Frankfort-on-the-Main and those used in the Hoare family in England.

Captain Edward Hoare in his book, printed at London in 1883, entitled "Early History and Genealogy of the Families of Hore and Hoare," is much more positive in his assertions respecting this line of descent from Robert of Risford, but is unable to give the authority of records to vouch for his conclusions; and the many grave inaccuracies of his appendix, wherein he essays a pedigree of the American branch of the Hoar family, tend to encourage distrust in his infallibility when he discourses of matters much more recondite.

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The defective condition or total loss of many early parish registers, and the defacement and destruction by damp or careless keeping of many early wills, make it highly improbable that the assumed connection between the Hore families of Devonshire and Gloucestershire will be discovered; and from the city of Gloucester the mother of the American branch of the family, Joanna (Hinksman) Hoare, came, in 1640, to Massachusetts. The frequent choice of the same baptismal names, and the use of the same heraldic device by both the Devon and the Gloucester branches are the only significant facts found of record. Unfortunately there is no pedigree attached to the "Visitation of the County of Gloucester," by Robert Cooke Clarencieux, King at Arms in 1583, enlarged with the Visitation of the same County in 1623, by Chitting and Philpott, deputies to William Camden Clarencieux, found in the Harleian Manuscript Nos. 1543 to 1554, although the "Arms of Hore of Gloucestershire" are given. The early presence of the family in this county, and elsewhere, is attested however by various documentary evidence, some examples of which follow:

1170. From Burke's Dictionary of Landed Gentry, p. 577, we find that William le Hore was one of the Norman Knights who invaded Ireland in 1170, and obtained grants of land in Wexford where he established a family. The pedigree in the visitation of the country begins with Thomas le Hore, who held the manor by the service of "keeping a passage over the Pill-water as often as the sessions should be held at Wexford." He had three sons: Richard, David who was high sheriff in 1334, and Walter.

1280. In the Calendar of Inquisitions, *post mortem*, Anno 8 Edward I. is noted: "Roger le Hore, *felo*, Ameneye, Gloucestershire." Roger le Hore held lands in Eastbrook (see Rudder's "Gloucester," p. 230).

1326. John le Hore is one of the witnesses to a deed, now in existence, of a tenement in Wotton, Gloucestershire, 19 Edward II.

It is noteworthy that the above dates are earlier than that of the alleged Devonshire origin.

1465. In the Calendar of the Records of the Gloucester Corporation, p. 406-7, is registered a "demise from William Hotynham, John Rudyng, clerk, and Thomas Lymark to Andrew Bye, Henry Rycard and Thomas Hoore burgesses of Gloucester, of their tenement and adjoining curtilage on the south side of Smythe strete between Sater lane and the messuage of Thomas Heyward."

1551. Alexander Hore appears as a member of the Baker's Guild.

An examination of the wills proved at Gloucester, which date from 1541 when the Court was established, gives the following:—

1544. The will of Richard Hoore of Leckhampton, husbandman, proved Oct. 10, 1545, bequeaths to wife Ellen his crops, debts, etc., leaving her to give what she pleases to the children.

1545. The will of Henry Hore of Aylburton in the parish of Lidgate, dated Oct. 23, 1545, and proved the following January, appoints his wife Christian executrix, bequeaths two pence to the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, and a cow to his daughter Agnes.

1545. The will of Robert Hoare of Leckhampton, husbandman, dated Sept. 8, and proved Oct. 10, 1545, bequeaths his soul to God, Saint Mary and all the holy company of Heaven, and mentions his wife Margery, sons Roger and Edward, daughter Jane, and Edward son of Roger.

1573. John Hore's will, proved May 27, 1573, is mostly illegible, but mentions wife Joan, sons William, Nicholas, and others "my children aforesaid." He was of Westbury on Severn.

1618. Richard Hoare of the parish of St. John the Baptist in the City of Gloucester, Gentleman, August 4, 1618, bequeaths eighteen houses with lands to his sons Richard, John and Alexander, one hundred pounds to his daughter Martha, and names wife Anne and sister Joan. This Richard was sheriff of Gloucester in 1614. By an indenture dated Sept. 4. 5. James 1. (1608) he gave in trust, for the benefit of the parish of St. Mary de Crypt, an annuity of fifty-three shillings charged upon several tenements in the city of Gloucester, to be employed in "the reparation of the Parish Church or the finding of a sufficient minnester to read divine service in the same church, and for the relief of the poor of the same parish, and other charitable uses." The trust survives, the Corporation of Gloucester annually paying fifty shillings to the parish. An ancient vault bearing the name Hoare is beneath the pavement in the south transept, near where the choir and nave join, of St. Mary de Crypt Church.

1628. The will of Richard Hoare of Norton "an old man of the adge of ffour score yeares and upward" mentions wife Mande, sons Edmond, William, Robert, Thomas, son-in-law Robert Brayne, daughter Jane, daughter Elizabeth wife of Robert Brokinngge, and her children Mary, Anne and Elizabeth, and Anne daughter of Edward. Norton is in the northern suburbs of Gloucester.

1640. The will of William Hoare "very aged" proved in 1640, is too much decayed to be legible.

1644. John Hoare of Leckhampton, husbandman, in his will mentions daughter Margaret, nephew John the son of Giles, sons Walle and Thomas and sons in law John Button and Thomas Ballaye.

1646. The will of John Hoare of Sandhurst, mentions late brother Alexander and his daughter Martha, his sister-in-law Margerie mother of Martha, and brothers-in-law Thos. Clutterbuck and Thos. Peirce.

1413. In the church of Frampton on Severn near Gloucester on a marble tablet, and in the east window of the north aisle, the Hoare arms are found quartered with the arms of Clifford and Windscombe, and the same quartering was once on a stained glass window of the parlor of Fretherne Lodge, a sumptuous mansion built by James Clifford with a design to entertain Queen Elizabeth in her "Progress to Bristol" in 1574. Fretherne is about nine miles south-west from Gloucester. Near by is the site of the residence of Walter Lord Clifford where his daughter "Fair Rosamond" was born. Fretherne Lodge, after long remaining in a state of dilapidation, was torn down in 1750. In the Visitation of 1623 it is stated that Henry Clifford of Frampton married the daughter and heiress of ——— Hoare of Gloucestershire in the time of Henry IV. (*See* Ruder's "Gloucester.")

From the Subsidy Rolls of Gloucester in the Public Record Office, London, are these entries:—

1592. Edmund Hore of Down Hatherly. assessed for his goods.

1609. Richard Hore was assessed for goods at Norton and in the North Ward of the City of Gloucester.

1609. Charles Hoare was assessed for goods in the South Ward of the City of Gloucester and at Brockmouth.

In Alumni Oxonienses are found these entries :—

1610. John Hoare of Co. Gloucester, pleb. Magdalen Hall, matric. 16 June 1610, aged 17. B.A. 18 April, 1611, M.A. 27 Jan. 1613-4. Rector of Oddington Co. Gloucester 1616.

1628. Charles Hoare, son of Charles of Gloucester City, pleb. Magdalen Hall, matric. 12 Dec. 1628 aged 15. B.A. from Hart. Hall 16 Dec. 1630.

1624. A Thomas Hoare B.A. petitioned the East India Company, Oct. 20, 1624, for employment as a preacher. (*See* Calendar of State Papers, p. 484.)

The parish registers at St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester, previous to 1653, are wanting, but in the Bishop's Registry are the following :—

1612. Thomas, son of Charles Hore Junior baptized June 15.

1622-3. Johan, daughter of Thomas Hoare baptized xxvj of January.

In the Church Registry are these items :—

1657. July 16, Joane Hoare, widow was buried.

1659. Oct. 21, Sara, daughter of Charles Hoare and Sara, his wife was baptized.

1664. Sept. 12, Charles, son of Charles Hoare and Sara, his wife was baptized.

1664. Nov. 8. Thomas filius Caroli Hoare et Sara ux. was baptized.

1666. Martii 14, Elizabetha filia Caroli Hoare et Sara ux. was baptized.\*

1654. In Bigland's "Gloucester," p. 142, is mentioned an epitaph to "William Hoare, dyed Feb. 1654 aged 76" in the north transept of Gloucester Cathedral.

1669. The same authority, p. 168, states that in the nave of St. Mary de Crypt are epitaphs to Charles Hoare died 16 Jan. 1689, and to Elizabeth daughter of Charles Hoare died July 2.

In the St. Nicholas Registry, Gloucester City, are these entries :

1560. July 14, Margery Hore daughter of Thomas was baptized.

1569. Oct. 28, was married John Bruar unto Allys Hoare.

1590. July 31. Thomas Hoare was buried.

1628. June Ruth, daughter of Charles Hoare was buried.

1650. ——— Giles Long was married to Anne Hoare.

1662. May ye 18. John Chambers and Mary Hoare were married.

In the Registry of St. John the Baptist, Gloucester, are found :

1618. Master Richard Whoare was buried xxiiii day of August.

1619. March 22. John Hooare was buried.

1630. Mr. Thomas Clutterbuck and Mrs. Anne Hoare were married June 1.

\* This Sara was probably that "Cousin Sarah Hoare" to whom Edmund Saunders—who from a beggar-boy rose to the position of Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench—left five pounds by his will, 1681.

1634. Margery the daughter of Alexander Hoare was buried Feb. 2.

1636. Thomas Hoare and Hester Berry were married the first day of Oct.

1637. Thomas ye sonne of Alexander Hoare and Margery his wife was baptz. ye 9th. day of May.

1639. Martha ye daughter of Alexander Hoare and Margarye his wife was baptized ye 5th. day of December.

1640. Thomas Hoare of Oxinghall was married to Joane Powell of ye same, June 21.

1642. Francis, daughter of Thomas Hoare and Marye his wife was bapt. ye 7th. day of Aug.

1642. Elizabeth a twin daughter of Thomas Hoare and Marye his wife was bapt. ye 7th. day of August.

1642. Aug. 24. Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Hoare and Marye his wife was buried.

1642. Alice Drew, servant to Mr. Alexander Hoare, was buried 28th. day of June.

1655. John sone of Thomas Hoare, was buried the 11th. day of September.

1656. Edward Nesbete and Martha Hoare were married the 11th day of September.

In the Registry of St. Michael's, Gloucester, is this entry :—

1576. John the son of Thomas Hoar Bapt. 5 day of February.

At Leckhampton Registry are these entries :—

1621. Oct. 29. Walter Hoare and Margaret Faux were married.

1624. Feb. 13. Thomas Hoare and Margaret Ballinger were married.

1636. Feb. 14. Giles Hoare son of Thomas and Margaret, baptized.

1679. Aug. 6. Widow, Margaret Hoare was buried.

From Westbury Registry (Westbury is about eight miles from Gloucester) are these :—

1569. William Hoare son of John baptized, August 17.

1577. Nicholas Hoare son of John baptized, November 18.

At St. Nicholas Church, Gloucester :—

1573. Alice daughter of Edward Hoore was baptized August 23.

1594. Thomas Jones married Johanna Hore August 19.

1624. Joane daughter of Charles Hoare was baptized.

At St. Aldate's Church, Gloucester :

1641. William Hore and Mary Clark were married April 28.

1650. John Hoar was indicted in Gloucester because "*custodebit coem taberna, Angl. common typling house, et ibin vendedit in domo suo cevisia et potum sine aliqua licentia.*"

An English gentleman of the times under consideration usually left his eldest son as well off as possible, and the younger sons were apprenticed to trades or commercial pursuits. Macaulay tells us "that the practice of setting children prematurely to work prevailed in the seventeenth century to an extent which, when compared with the extent of the manufacturing system, seems almost incredible."

In the Gloucester records of indentures the following apprenticeships are found :—

1598. Charles Hoare, son of Charles, sadler, apprenticed to his father.

1603. William Hoare, son of Richard of Norton apprenticed himself to a haberdasher.

1625. Thomas Hoare, son of Charles, Brewer, bound himself to his father.

1626. Alexander Hoare, son of Richard, bound himself to Wm. Lagg, a tanner.

1632. John Hoare, son of Charles, Brewer, bound himself to his father.

1642. Charles Hoare, son of Thomas, Brewer, apprenticed himself to his father.

In John Camden Hotten's "Lists" there appear :—

1634. Richard Hoare, among prisoners ordered transported to Virginia from London.

1685. Thomas Hoar, among ninety rebels transported to Barbadoes in the Happy Return of Pool.

In the "Book-Hunter in London," by William Roberts, p. 28, it is said "a large number of books formerly in the possession of the diarist (Evelyn) have at times appeared in the auction room. Among them are two beautifully written MS. the work of Richard Hoare." Evelyn in his Diary, under date of July 12, 1649, says : "I carried over with me my servant, Ri. Hoare, an incomparable writer of severall hands, whom I afterwards prefer'd in the Prerogative Office, at the return of his Majesty." May 17, 1650, he says : "My servant Hoare, who wrote those exquisite several hands, fell of a fit of an apoplexie, caus'd, as I suppose, by tampering with mercury about an experiment in gold." The editor says in a note that specimens of Hoare's handwriting are preserved in the Prerogative Office. In the earliest edition of Sir Horace Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers, five prints illustrating Evelyn's journey from Rome to Naples are attributed to the burin of Richard Hoare, but later editors credit them to Evelyn himself.

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#### CHARLES HOARE AND WIFE MARGERY OF GLOUCESTER, ENGLAND.

With Charles Hoare, senior, of Gloucester City, the pedigree of the American branch of the family begins, no clue to his parentage having been found. Perhaps the earliest recorded mention of him may be the item in the corporation expenditures when the Spanish Armada was menacing England, 1588 : "To Charles Hoare for hyer of a horse for two dayes wch Roger Lowe had to Cisseter (Cirencester) when he went to bringe the souldiers towards portingate." A book, prepared by John Smythe of Nibley for Lord Berkeley, "containing the names and surnames of all able and efficient men in body for his Majesty's service in the wars in the



County of Gloucester, with their ages, Parsonable statures and armours etc.," by the Right Honorable Lieutenant Lord Berkeley, Lord Lieutenant, etc., by direction from his Majesty in the month of August, 1608, gives the following account of Charles and Richard Hoare :

"The City of Gloucester, Southward: (p. 242.)

Charles Hoare, Sadler. 2 ca. tr.

Northward: (p. 245.)

Richard Hore, weaver. 3 p. tr. hath a corslet furnished." Also his four servants are named and their stature given.

The figures and abbreviations appended to the names give the personal description. Thus Charles Hoare was about forty years of age, somewhat short of stature, suitable for service with a caliver, and already trained as a soldier. Richard Hore was between fifty and sixty years of age, of the tallest stature, fitted for a pikeman, and trained in military service.

*Will of Charles Hoare the Elder, of Gloucester, 1632.*

In the name of God Amen the nyne and twentieth day of May anno domini 1632, I Charles Hoare the elder of the City of Glouc. Sadler being weake and sicklie in body butt of Good and pfct memorie (thanks be geven to god for the same) doe make and ordeyne this my last Will and Testament in manner and forms followinge. ffirst and principalie I give and bequeath my soule unto Amightie God my creator and maker and unto Jesus Christ his only sonne and my alone Saviour and Redeemer hopeinge and trustinge through his merits and bitter passion in full assurance to enjoy and inherit in the kingdom of heaven him everlastingly. And as for my body (beinge but dust and ashes) I bequeath to the earth from whence it came to be buried at the discretion of my Executr of my Will hoping for a joyfull resurrection both of my soule and body at the last and generall day. And as concerning my worldly goods and substance wherewith God hath bestowed upon me and blessed me wth I give and dispose in manner and form following. ffirst I give and bequeath unto my beloved Wife Margery the use and quiet possession of the house and ymplements wher-in I now dwell To have and hold to her for her my said Wife and my sonne Thomas Hoare therein to dwell use and occupy during her naturall life they payinge the rent due to the City of Glouc & keeping the said howse in all needful and necessary repairs as by the lease thereof I am enjoyned. And after her decease my Will is that my sonne Charles Hoare shall have all my right and interest unto the said howse and lease thereof granted unto me from the said City and that he shall renew the said lease in his own name. And alsoe my Will is that the plumpe the noast and the Cisterns, glasse windows wainscot and benches with the tables board in the Hawl and the Corner Cupboard and other Cupboards fasting to the house to remayne to him the said Charles his heirs and assigns wth the said howse at the decease of my said Wife. Provided that my sonne Charles or his assigns doe pay or cause to be paid unto my sonne Thomas Hoare or his assigns the somme of Tenne pounds of lawful English money wthin the space of fourteen dayes after he is possessed of the howse and ymplements

And if he the said Charles or his assignes shall refuse to pay the same as aforesayd being lawfull demanded Then my Will is that my sonne Thomas shall have the said howse ymplements and lease. Item I give to my said son Thomas fyve silver spones and one silver bowle Item I give unto my son Charles my silver salt and fyve silver spones wch said plate so to my said twoe sonnes geven my Will is the same shalbe in the use and possession of my said Wife during her life and after her decease to remayne unto them Item I give to Thomas Hore Margery Hore and John Hore children of my sonne Charles Hoare ffyve pounds between them three. Item I give and bequeath unto my said sonne Thomas the lease of my Stable and Garden in Travell Lane wch I hold of the Deane and Chapter To have and to hold unto him for and duringe the residue of such term in the same lease as shalbe to come at my decease. Item I give unto Charles Hoare and to John Hoare the Children of my son Thomas Hoare the some of fyve pounds between them. Item I give unto Charles Tarne a Saddle furnished. Item I doe hereby appointe my lovinge sonne Charles Hoare to be my Executor of this my last Will and Testam't in trust and not to make any benefit of the Executorshipp to his own use and for the better providinge & maintinance of my saide wife during her naturall life my Will is & I doe appointe that my debts if any bee & funerall charges being payed and discharged by my Executor out of my estate yet unbequeathed That all the rest of my goodes chattels Cattle household stuffe & implem'ts of household whatsoever yet unbequeathed shalbe ympleid by the appointm't of my Executors to the use benefitt & behoofs of my Wife & my sone Thomas Hoare his heirs & assignes & the benefit thereof to be yerely equally divided betweene them & soe to remayne at the disposinge of my Execut'r wth the advice of my Overseers during the life of my saide Wife and after her decease my Will is that the sayd estate off my goods & chattels shalbe by my saide Execut'r wholie conferred upon my sonne Thomas Hoare his heirs and assignes the funerall charges of my wife being discharged first out of it within one month after her decease And that my Will may be the better pformed my Will & desire is that my said Execut'r shall wthin six weeks after my decease enter into one bond of Two hundred pounds to the Overseers of this my Will that this my Will shalbe pformed by him in all points And if he refuse to enter into such bond my Will is & I doe appoint my sayd Sonne Thomas Hoare to be Execut'r of this my Will And I doe desire my sonnes in lawe Mr. Thomas Hill & Mr. Leonard Tarne to be Overseers of this my Will & I give to each of them for their paines to see my Will pform'd a saddle a peice furnished fitt for their use And in witness whereof I have hereunto putt my hand and seele in the psence of these being witnesses.

The mke of CHARLES (H) HOARE

The mke of JAMES TILER

JOHN HOLLAND

Of the four children of Charles Hoare senior, named in this will, Thomas had two sons, Charles and John, also mentioned, but of father or sons nothing further of interest is known with certainty. The names appear in Gloucestershire annals from time to time, but the identification of personalities is not easy. Of the two daughters, wives of Thomas Hill and Leonard Tarne, the baptismal names are

irrevocably lost. Hill was an alderman and Tarne sheriff of the county and city of Gloucester in 1630. Thomas Hill became mayor of the city in 1640. By grant of Edward Third this city is a county by itself. A mayor and two sheriffs were annually chosen by the twelve Aldermen "and twelve other of the most legal and discreet Burgesses." (Fosbrooke's "Gloucester," p. 414.) The office of the sheriff seems to have been in social dignity on a par, at least, with that of mayor. Thomas Hill died, according to Rudder, p. 402, in October 1652, and was buried in the church of St. Mary de Crypt. His son Robert was a "goldsmith," then equivalent to banker, in Gloucester. In the will of Leonard Tarne, dated Nov. 3, 1641, with a codicil bearing date April 9, 1642, mention is made of his brothers Thomas, John and Gervase, and sister Elizabeth Cathorne, all with small families; also of his son Thomas with daughters Elizabeth and Damaris. But by baptismal records we know that five sons were born to him:—Myles, baptized 1595; Charles, 1601; John, 1604; Thomas, 1609; George, 1613. The high standing and wealth of Leonard Tarne are attested by the great length of his will and by the large amount of property bequeathed. Among his possessions was the noted Raven Tavern still standing, which he devised to trustees, one of whom one was Thomas Hoare, doubtless his nephew, the oldest son of Charles. His most noteworthy bequest was a public one: "unto the Mayor and Burgesses of the Cittie of Glouc'r. : and to their successors forever one yearly rent or sume of foure pounds of lawfull money of England to be issuinge and going out of all that pasture ground with the appurtences called or commonly known by the name of Monckleighton . . . the said yearly rent or sume to be paid at the ffeast of St. Thomas the apostle and upon the ffridaie next before Easter day usually called good ffridaie . . . to be given unto fortie poore people of this cittie most needinge the same, to each of them Twelve pence a peece." Monckleighton is now a suburb covered with fine residences and known as Alexandria Road in Gloucester. Leonard Tarne was a glover with an extensive business, and there is a tradition in Gloucester that this was transferred to Worcester and finally came into the hands of the Dents.

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**CHARLES HOARE THE YOUNGER, AND WIFE, JOANNA HINCKSMAN.**

Charles Hoare junior, the executor of his father's will, was probably the eldest son. He became a man of substance and one greatly respected in his native city, as is attested by the fact that he was one of its aldermen from 1632 to 1638 and sheriff in 1634. His name is found in the Council minutes with "gentleman" or "generosus" affixed to it. In the lists of members of the Council for the six years before his decease his name always appears, although generally among "nomina eorum qui fecerunt defaultum," that is, were absent from the meetings. He followed the occupation of

brewer, although he had served a long apprenticeship with his father, the saddler, and his will indicates that he carried on the business of wool stapling, a trade which early attained great importance in Gloucestershire, and has been pursued by members of the Hoare family there, especially at Cirencester, down to quite recent days. The original indenture of this apprenticeship, written in abbreviated Latin, is extant, of which the following is a translation :

1599. Charles Hoare son of Charles Hoare of the City of Gloucester, saddler, by act of Indenture made on the day of the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle [Dec. 21] in the year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth the forty-first. binds himself apprentice to the said Charles & Margerie, his wife, in the trade in which the said Charles now practices, for the term of eight years following the feast aforesaid by act agreed upon verbally on each part. And the said Charles & Margerie will pay the said apprentice at the end of the time 40 shillings.

In the calendar of State Papers, vol. cccxxiv. p. 178, 1636, is a petition of John Brown, late mayor, and Charles Hoare and Lawrence Singleton, late sheriffs of the City of Gloucester, stating that they had collected and paid over to the Treasurer of the Navy the one thousand pounds ship money imposed upon Gloucester, and asking for the repayment to them of certain expenses amounting to fifty-two pounds, which request was granted.

The date of Charles Hoare's marriage to Joanna Hinksman is not known, but it must have been shortly after the expiration of his apprenticeship. Of their children three only are named in his father's will—Thomas, Margery and John; the other three mentioned in his own will—Daniel, Leonard and Joanna—being minors in 1632. There may have been others deceased, and probably of these were Ruth, buried June 1628, and Charles graduate at Oxford 1630, aged 17. The Hincksman or Henchman family was prosperous and highly esteemed in Gloucester. A Joseph Hinxman was graduated at Oxford in 1577, and became rector of the parish of Naunton, fourteen miles north-east of the city of Gloucester. Of her immediate family we know only that she had brothers William, Walter, Edward and Thomas, and sisters Elinor Bailies and — Fomes. Thomas Hincksman, in 1634 called "late servant to Mr. Charles Hoare for the space of eight years now past," was then made a burgess, paying a fine of 10s. A Walter Hincksman about the same period was rector at Matlock in Derbyshire. The noted Captains Thomas and Daniel Henchman, who figured in the early Indian wars in New England, may have been kinsmen of Joanna, though proof of this is lacking. That there was some relationship between the early immigrants in New England bearing the names Hoare and Hinksman seems probable from the frequency with which these names are found associated. Capt. Daniel Henchman was one of the witnesses to Doctor Leonard Hoar's will, and Thomas appended his signature as witness to a power of attorney given by Daniel Hoare.

## WILL OF CHARLES HOARE (JUNIOR) OF GLOUCESTER, 1638.

*Prerogative Court of Canterbury.*

In the name of God Almighty Creator of all things and in Jesus Christ his deare and only son my most bountifull loveing Saviour and in the blessed spiritt my comforter Amen I Charles Hoare of the cittie of Gloucester being weake in body but perfect in memory blessed be my good god therefore, Doe hereby declare that my last will and testament as followeth first I bequeath my soule into the handes of God that created it and my deare Saviour that soe dearlie ransom'd it with full confidence thorough his merrittes that after the end of this life it shall rest w<sup>th</sup> him everlastingly. And my bodie to the earth from whence it came w<sup>th</sup> full assurance that at the last daie when my Saviour shall appeare in glory it shalbe by his power raised upp to the resurrection of the iust, And for the estate it hath pleased god to lend unto me of the things of this world I thus dispose first that with as much convenient speede as may well be all my rentes and debtes sett downe under my hand and all other if any be and can appeare to be due shalbe paid. Item I give to my brother Thomas Hoare twentie poundes, to my sister Elinor Bailies fortie shillings, to my brother William Hincksman and Walter Hincksman and Edward Hincksman and my sister ffounes twentye shillings a peece in gould, alsoe I give to my brother Thomas Hincksman five poundes and to my servant John Sponar at presberie five markes and to his wife five nobles and to Thomas Prichard my servant fortie shillings and to Thomas Ade my servant tenn shillings, Alsoe I give to Mr. Thomas Vell and to Alderman Hill and Mr. Leonard Tarne my brother lawes and my brother too new rings for my sake, and to good Mr. Workman our faithfull watchman forty shillings. Alsoe I give unto my welbeloved wife Joane Hoare ye some of three hundred and fiftie poundes and to my sonne John Hoare twoe hundred poundes and to my son Daniell Hoare one hundred and fiftie poundes and to my daughter Joane Hoare a hundred poundes and to my son Leonard Hoare one hundred poundes and my will is that my wife shall have the furniture of houshold that I have in all places at her disposing during her life and after to come indiferentlie amongst my children except the goodes at Thornebery w<sup>ch</sup> was delinered me by the sheriffe by vertue of an elegit, all w<sup>ch</sup> I give unto my daughter Margerie Mathewe presentlie after my decease. Alsoe I give unto my sonn Thomas Hoare twentie poundes. Alsoe I give to the said Margery my daughter and her sonne Charles Mathewe twoe hundred poundes and my will is that soe longe as this twoe hundred poundes remanies in the stocke which I shall leave (which shalbe till my executors and overseers shall allowe thereof for her good to lett him have it,) there shalbe unto her and her sonne sixteene poundes a yeare quarterly paid and my will and desire is that the stocke I shall leave unto my wife and the foure first named children with the twoe hundred poundes given my daughter shalbe used and imployed uppon the three bargaines I have taken at Encombe, Presbery and Slimsbridg and my wife and the foure children to have their maintenance out of it, and my will is that my sonne Leonard shalbe carefullie kept at Schoole and when hee is fitt for itt to be carefullie placed at Oxford, and if ye Lord shall see fitt, to make him a Minister unto his people and that all y<sup>e</sup> charge thereof shalbe discharged out of the proffitt which it shall please god to send out of the stocke and that all the rest of my estate unbequeathed all debtes and expence being discharged shalbe

equallie devided betweene my wife and my twoe sonnes Daniell and John, and Joane, and the profittes of the said stocke to accrewe unto them alsoe untill my executors and my overseers shall agree for their good to lett any of them haue their porçons for their p̄ferment. Only this excepted that my sonne Leonard shall haue accrue and dewe unto him out of this estate six poundes a yeare to bee paid unto him by the foresaid hundred poundes when my executors and overseers shall allowe of it to be for his preferment and if anie of my children shall die before they come to make use of their porçons my will is that porçons soe falling out shalbe equallie devided amongst my five children nowe with me and my sonne Thomas aforesaid and if it shall soe happen that the stocke bequeathed be not founde fitt to be employed as I have directed but I trust y<sup>e</sup> Lord will soe blesse that happie trade of life unto them that some of them will never give over but if soe should be then my will is that my executors pay in ye porçons unto them if they bee att age or els to paie it in or good securitie to my overseers and my will is that as I have agreed with Mr. Thomas Vell and p̄mised there shall alwaies be really upon the groundes att Encome which I have taken of him for Eight yeares eight hundred of the best ewes to stand for his securitie untill all rentes and dewes whatsoever shalbe really paid unto him, and now deare saviour sprede thy armes of mercie over me purge away my synnes though they are many and greate and my faith weake lett thy power be seene in my weaknes and thy strength in my manifold infirmitiees keepe me from that evill one and Receive me to thy mercy to whom with god the father and the holie spiritt be all glorie and power and thankes giveinge both nowe and for evermore Amen this 25th day of September 1638. By me Cha: Hoare: f̄urther I give unto my sonne John Hoare fortie poundes more w<sup>ch</sup> shall accrewe unto him when all the other are satisfied out of the estate.

Adm̄on granted 21 Dec. 1638—to Joane Hoare the relict.\*

The Mr. Thomas Vell mentioned appears to have been active in public affairs of Gloucestershire in his day, and sided with the Puritans in the early part of the Civil war; but was one of the deputation to welcome Charles II. on his restoration.

The "good Mr. Workman our faithful watchman" refers to John Workman, a native of Gloucestershire whose persecution by Archbishop Laud was, according to Laud himself, insisted upon more than any other charge at the trial of that prelate. Workman, for certain utterances against the use of pictures and images in churches, and his condemnation of "mixed dancing," was brought before the high commission at Lambeth, suspended from the ministry, excommunicated, required to make restitution and to pay costs of suit, and thrown into prison. He then taught school to support his large family, but Laud hearing of this forbade his teaching children. He next sought a living by the practice of medicine, but died in great poverty January, 1641. The Corporation of Gloucester, in 1633, granted Mr. Workman an annuity of £20. For this act the mayor, town clerk and several of the aldermen were prose-

\* NOTE.—This will was printed in the NEW-ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER for October, 1891. A comparison of the printed copy with the original at Somerset House, is the authority for two important corrections now made.

cuted in the High Commission Court. Charles Hoare was doubtless one of the offending aldermen. (Brook's "Puritans," 2, 434.)

Charles Hoare's house is still standing on Southgate street, occupied by the printing and publishing house of the Gloucester *Chronicle*.

All of the children named in the will except Thomas came to America probably within two years after the death of their father, for the first child of Margery, who married Henry Flynt of Braintree, was born in July, 1642. Their mother Joanna came with them: "the common origin of that remarkable progeny, in which statesmen, jurists, lawyers, orators, poets, story-tellers and philosophers seem to vie with each other in recognized eminence." (Charles Francis Adams in "Three Episodes of Massachusetts History".) She died at Braintree 10 mo. 21, 1661, according to Braintree Records. This date is confirmed by an entry in an almanac once belonging to Rev. Henry Flynt. "Dec. 22, 1661, ye midnight before my mother Hoar dyed and was buried ye—" She was interred in the same grave with her son Leonard, in the old Quincy burying ground. In 1892 the Honorable George F. Hoar erected a memorial to his ancestress and her daughter-in-law. It is in form a double headstone, shaped from a large, thick slab of slate. Following are the two inscriptions:

Joanna Hoare | died in Braintree | September 21<sup>st</sup>, 1651. | She was  
widow of | Charles Hoare, | Sheriff of | Gloucester, England, | who  
died 1638. | She came to | New England | with five children | about  
1640. |

Bridget, | widow of President | Leonard Hoar, | died May 25,  
1723 | daughter of | John Lord Lisle, | President of the | High Court  
of Justice, | Lord Commissioner of | the Great Seal, who | drew the  
indictment | and sentence of | King Charles I, and | was murdered  
at | Lausanne Aug. 11<sup>th</sup> 1664, | and of Lady Alicia Lisle, | who was  
beheaded by | the brutal judgment | of Jeffries 1685. | She was  
nearly akin | by marriage to | Lord William Russell. |

THOMAS HOARE, probably the oldest of the surviving children of Charles at his death, did not accompany his brothers and sisters to New England. According to the register of St. Mary de Crypt he was baptized June 15, 1612. A translation of the record of his apprenticeship to his father dated 1625, is as follows:—

Thomas Hoare son of Charles Hoare of the City of Gloucester, Brewer, binds himself apprentice to the said Charles his father by indenture dating from the day of the Feast of Purification of St. Mary the Virgin (Feb. 2,) in the year of the reign of King Charles now of England the first, for the term of twelve years etc. paying at the end of the term two suits of clothes.

The name of Thomas Hoare appears among early settlers in old Norfolk, Massachusetts, and was common in Gloucestershire; but the identity of either of the persons bearing this name with the son

of Charles has not been established. One of the name was churchwarden of St. Mary de Crypt Church, Gloucester, in 1636.

MARGERY HOARE was married to John Matthews at St. Nicholas Church in Gloucester, December 25, 1633, and had a son Charles who is mentioned in his grandfather Hoare's will. She was a widow, and probably childless, when she came to New England. She married for her second husband Rev. Henry Flynt of Braintree. He is supposed to have been born at Matlock, Derbyshire, England. In politics he was of the party of Sir Henry Vane, and his theological views led him to take, for a time at least, the unpopular side in the Antinomian controversy. The inscription upon his tombstone in Quincy is as follows:—

Here Lyes interred ye Body of ye Rev'd Mr. Henry Flynt, who came to New England in ye Year 1635, was Ordayned ye first Teacher of ye Church of *Braintree* 1639 and Died April 27th. 1668. He had ye Character of a Gentleman Remarkable for his Piety, Learning, Wisdom, & Fidelity in his Office. By him on his right hand Lyes the Body of *Margery*, his beloved consort, who Died March 1686-7, her maiden name was Hoar. She was a Gentlewoman of Piety, Prudence, & peculiarly accomplished for instructing young Gentlewoemen, many being sent to her from other Towns, especially from *Boston*. They descended from antient and good familys in England.

The ten children born to *Henry* and *Margery Flynt* as recorded in Braintree Records were:—

1. DOROTHY, b. 21. 5 mo. 1642; married *Samuel Shephard*, 1666.
2. ANNAH, b. 11. 7 mo. 1643; married *John Dasset*, 1662.
3. JOSIAH, b. 24. 6 mo. 1645; married *Esther Willet*.
4. MARGARETT, b. 20. 4 mo. 1647; died 29, 6 mo. 1648.
5. JOANNA, b. 18. 12 mo. 1648; married *Noah Newman* 1669.
6. DAVID, b. 11. 11 mo. 1651; died 21. 1 mo. 1652.
7. SETH, b. 2. 2 mo. 1653.
8. RUTH, b. 31. 11 mo. 1654.
9. 10. COTTON and JOHN, b. 16. 7 mo. 1656; died 20. 9 mo. 1656.

Mr. Flynt accumulated considerable property for a country clergyman. The eldest son, Josiah, was graduated at Harvard College in 1664, and was ordained the successor of Rev. Richard Mather at Dorchester December 27, 1671. He died at the early age of thirty-five years, September 16, 1680. His wife was Esther, daughter of Captain Thomas Willett, first mayor of New York city. Of her four children one was the noted bachelor Tutor Flynt who served Harvard College for the unexampled term of fifty-five years — 1699-1754 — and died in 1760. Her daughter Dorothy married Edmond Quincy, May 11, 1678, and thus the Quincy family derives descent



from Joanna Hinckman Hoare through both of her daughters, Joanna and Margery. Mrs. Dorothy Flynt Quincy died in 1737. The house in which she lived, built by Colonel Edmond Quincy in 1685, still stands, a characteristic example of domestic colonial architecture. Among the more famous of her numerous descendants are those members of the Holmes, Wendell, Jackson, Lowell and Quincy families whose names are household words in Massachusetts, and also Gen. Terry, the hero of Fort Fisher.

JOHN HOARE must have been younger by several years than his brother Thomas, for at his father's death in 1638, his apprenticeship, a translation of the record of which is given below, had but half expired. If apprenticeships terminated when the apprentice came of age, John Hoare was but eleven years old when bound to his father.

1633. John Hoare son of Charles Hoare of the City of Gloucester, Brewer, binds himself apprentice to the aforesaid Charles his father and Johanna his wife by Indenture made on the day of the Feast of St. James the Apostle (May 11.) in the year of the reign of King Charles I. now of England etc. the eighth for the term of ten years from the feast etc. paying at the end of the term six shillings legal money of England.

John appears in Scituate, Massachusetts, as bearing arms in 1643. The historian of that town, Samuel Deane, relates that he was, while there resident, always engaged in the business of the town, and in drafting of deeds, bonds, etc., and is occasionally called a lawyer. He had lands adjoining Mosquashent pond which he sold to the lawyer John Saffin in 1659, when he removed to Concord. His ability, vigor and originality of thought and action soon made him one of the prominent figures in Concord and vicinity, but he is found often at odds with the ecclesiastical oligarchy of the times. Whether like his sometime neighbor at Lancaster, John Prescott — to whose son he gave his oldest daughter — he sympathized with the Presbyterian criticisms of the theocratic restriction of political and religious privileges in the colony, is not known, but he strongly resembled Prescott in his persistency, enterprise and altruistic spirit. He was not only independent in speech, but rashly sharp of tongue and pen, and suffered accordingly at the hands of jealous authority. The story of his disbarment is best told by the original documents:—

In answer to the petiçon or remonstrance of John Hoare, the Court finding that severall of the magistrates, and some others, are impeached for not doing justice and other complaints of a very high nature, doe therefore order that a hearing be granted to the petiçoner, and that due notice be given to the complaynant to appeare to make good his severall charges, or otherwise to give reason for the same. Notice was given accordingly to the sayd Hoare, and the sayd John Hoare appearing in Court, his petiçon or remonstrance being read wth such evidences as he produced, the Court proceeded as followeth:— Whereas John Hoare, of Concord, hath presented

to this Court a petition or remonstrance, wherein he complains of great wrongs and injuries he hath susteyned as his brother's agent, by reason he could not obteyne justice in some of our Courts of judicature in severall actions depending betweene himself, as agent and Lieut Richard Cooke, of Boston, the Court having afforded him large liberty and oppertunity to make good his charges, and having heard all his allegations together wth such witnesses as were produced to proove the same and duely weighed the case, doe judge his complaints to be groundless and unjust, and his offences to be of a very high nature, tending not only to the dishonour of God, but to the scandall and reproach of severall of our Courts, honer'd magistrates, and officers of Court. That due witnes may be borne against such sinfull practises, and government of this jurisdiction under his majestyes royall charter, may be upheld and mayntayned, this Court doeth order, that the sayd Hoare shall find suertyes bound in one hundred pounds for his good behaiour during the Court's pleasure. and that henceforth he shall be disabled to plead any cases but his owne in this jurisdiction, and also that he pay as a fine the sune of fifty pounds for such his miscarriages, and be imprisoned till it be pajd, or security given for the same. Whereas John Hoare, contrary to express order of the Court, hath withdrawn himself from the Court before his sentence was declared, the secretary is appointed by the Court to send for him, and require the performance of the sentence of this Court to all intents and purposes therein conteyned.

(Massachusetts Records, Vol. IV. Part 11, p. 291—1665.)

In answer to the petiçon of John Hoare, humbly desiring the favour of this Court to release him of his bonds of good behaviour and to make such abatement of his fine as their wisdomes shall judge meete. The Court judgeth it meete, and orders, the petiçoner be released his bonds of good behaviour, and that twenty pounds of his fine be abated him.

(Massachusetts Records, Vol. IV. Part 11, p. 301—1666.)

In ans'r to the petition of Alice, the wife of John Hoare, of Concord, the Court judgeth it meete, on the petitioner's satisfying and paying in to the Treasurer to his content the sune of tenn pounds to abate the remainder of her husband's fine yet remaining and unpaid.

(Massachusetts Records, Vol. IV. Part 11, p. 387—1668.)

In 1668 John Hoare was charged before the county court of saying at the public house of Ensign William Buss "that the Blessing Master Bulkeley pronounced in dismissing the publique Assembly in the Meeting-house was no better than vane babbling." Upon conviction of what the law of 1646 calls "the disparagement of the Lord's holy ordinance and making God's ways contemptible and ridiculous" he was fined ten pounds. He was also called upon to answer to the Court on two occasions "for neglecting the public worship of God on the Lord's day." (County Court Files, 1668—1675.)

In November, 1675, food and fuel failed the little community of Christian Indians at Nashoba, and a committee composed of Major Daniel Gookin, Major Simon Willard and Rev. John Eliot, the selectmen consenting, caused their removal to Concord. They numbered fifty-eight men, women and children, and no man in

Concord could be prevailed upon to take charge of them until John Hoare consented to do so. He gave them quarters in his own house and offices, and began the building of a workshop and palisade wherein they could labor by day and be safely kept at night. The whole land was overshadowed by the horrors of Indian warfare, and in the frontier towns the howling of a wolf or the hooting of an owl, indistinctly heard, sent pallor to the cheeks and the chill of fear to the hearts of wives and mothers, lest it might be the war-whoop of Philip's savage crew, or the death shriek of an absent son, father or husband. In the midst of the public panic came the false rumor that some of Eliot's converts were among the blood-stained murderers. Mrs. Rowlandson has informed us that she was told by her captors, and she evidently believed, that the seven persons killed at Lancaster, August 22, 1675 "were slain and mangled in a barbarous manner by one-eyed John and Marlborough's praying Indians." Yet the red men so accused, seized and taken to Boston by Captain Mosely, upon their trial proved an undoubted *alibi*. It was not strange in a time of such excitement that many of the people of Concord were greatly troubled by the presence among them of Mr. Hoare's wards. Suddenly upon a Lord's day the most brutal of the Colony captains, Samuel Mosely, appeared in the Concord meeting-house with his rough troopers, probably by invitation of the dissatisfied, and after the service declared his intention to remove the Nashoba Indians to Boston. Receiving what he considered due encouragement, he without authority and in spite of the vigorous protests of John Hoare, broke into his premises and sent "the heathen" robbed of most of their personal property, down to Deer Island under a guard of twenty soldiers. The story is told at length in Major Daniel Gookin's History of the Christian Indians. (*See* *Archæologia Americana*, p. 495, *et seq.*) The colonial governor and council were not well pleased by Mosely's contemptuous assumption of their powers, but did not dare to bring him to bar for his atrocious offence, nor did they recompense the brave John Hoare for his losses, which Gookin acknowledges "were considerable." Soon followed the massacre of February 10, 1676, at Lancaster, and when the governor and council sought to ransom the captive women and children they could find no efficient help until the abused Nashoba Christians came to their aid, and bore their messages to the then haughty sagamores April 3. and 28. With them on the latter date went John Hoare at the solicitation of the minister, Joseph Rowlandson. The historian, Hubbard, mentions the heroism, but forgets the hero's name who risked more than life in putting himself into the power of the merciless: "A person formerly acquainted with the Indians about Lancaster, did adventure upon the forementioned overtures, to go amongst them to try if he could not prevail with them for the redemption of the minister's wife, . . . and through the

favour of him who having the hearts of all in his hand, inclines them as he pleases, obtained the desired end for an inconsiderable sum, which gave encouragement to the council to send two messengers on the like errand the same week, to procure the redemption of others, not without success." These two messengers were Seth Perry sent on May 3, and Jonathan Prescott, John Hoare's son-in-law, on May 5.

Mrs. Rowlandson in her Narrative gives us a more lively picture of the trials of the embassy to the sachems at Wachuset :

On a Sabbath-day [April 30], the sun being about an hour high, in the afternoon, came Mr. John Hoar, (the Council permitting him, and his own forward spirit inclining him) together with the two forementioned Indians, Tom and Peter, with their third Letter from the Council. When they came near, I was abroad though I saw them not ; they presently called me in and bade me sit down and not stir. They then catched up their Guns and away they ran as if an Enemy had been at hand, and the Guns went off apace. I manifested some great trouble, and they asked me what was the matter? I told them I thought they had killed the Englishman (for they had in the mean time told me that an Englishman was come). They said no ; They shot over his Horse, and under and before his Horse, and they pushed him this way and that way, at their pleasure, shewing what they could do. Then they let him come to their Wigwams. I begged of them to let me see the Englishman but they would not: . . . . . When they had talked their fill with him, they suffered me to go to him . . . . . I now asked them whether I should go home with Mr. Hoar? they answered no, one and another of them ; and it being night, we lay down with that answer. In the morning, Mr. Hoar invited the Saggamores to Dinner ; but when we went to get it ready, we found they had stolen the greatest part of the Provision Mr. Hoar had brought out of the bags in the night ; and we may see the wonderfull power of God in that one passage, in that when there was such a great number of the Indians together, and so greedy of a little good food, and no English there but Mr. Hoar and myself, that they did not knock us in the head and take what we had ; there being not only some Provision, but also Trading-cloth a part of the twenty pounds agreed upon. . . . . . At night I asked them again if I should go home? They all as one said No, except my Husband would come for me. When we were lain down, my Master went out of the Wigwam, and by-and-by sent in an Indian called James the Printer, who told Mr. Hoar, that my Master would let me go home tomorrow, if he would let him have one pint of Liquors . . . . . On Tuesday morning they call their General Court (as they call it) to consult and determine whether I should go home or no. And they all as one man did seemingly consent to it that I should go home except Philip who would not come among them . . . . . About the Sun going down, Mr. Hoar and myself, and the two Indians, came to Lancaster and a solemn sight it was to me. There had I lived many comfortable years amongst my Relations and Neighbours ; and now not one Christian to be seen, nor one house left standing. We went on to a Farm-house that was yet standing, where we lay all night, and a comfortable lodging we had, though nothing but straw to lye on. The Lord preserved us in safety that night, and raised us up again in the morning, and carried us along, that before noon we came to Concord.

Before the war with the Indians was at an end John Hoare suffered an even more severe trial in the misfortune of his only son, a young man of twenty-six years. August 11, 1676, the grand jury, upon complaint of certain Christian Indians, presented and indicted Daniel Goble, Stephen Goble, Nathaniel Wilder and Daniel Hoare all of Concord, "for that they not having the feare of God before their eyes & being Instigated by the Divil w<sup>th</sup> other his Accomplises at or on the 7th of August last, at or neere to Hurtlebury hill, in the woods in the precincts of Concord or neere therevnto did murder & kill three Indian weomen & three Indian Children contrary to the peace of our Soueraigne Lord the King, his Crownē & digniteye the law of God & of this Jurisdiction." The jury in the cases of Wilder and Hoare found a speciall verdict: "If being present & seing the fact done & concenting, it be murder then we find him guilty according to Inditement, if not not guilty." Stephen Goble was executed September 21, and Daniel Goble, September 26, several Indians suffering on the gallows the same day, as is told in the Diary of Samuel Sewall, I. pp. 21 and 22. The youths misled by them were pardoned.

11<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1676. Upon the humble petiçon of Daniel Hoare & Nathaniell Wilder, presented to this Court, acknowledging the justice of this Court, & begging pardon for their lives, the Court have granted their petition and accordingly doe remitt the sentence of death passed against them, and order, that they pay prison charges and tenn pounds apeece money, halfe towards the charge of witnesses, to be payd to the Tresurer of the Country, and the other halfe to Andrew Pittime & Swagon, ye Indians prosecuting against them: on payment whereof they are discharged. (Massachusetts Records, Vol. V. p. 117.)

In a petition to the General Court, dated June 3, 1680, John Hoare calls himself of Braintree, having taken up his residence there temporarily. He asks relief from his sentence, saying: "I am now grown old, not like long to continue in this world, and loath to leave such a remembrance upon my name or to my children." The Council voted to grant his request, but the Deputies refused consent.

The original of the following petition is in possession of the Honorable George F. Hoar:

To the Hono<sup>rd</sup> Generall Court Now Assembled  
In Boston May 24th. 1682.

The Humble Petition of John Hoare—

Humbly Sheweth that wheras in the yeare 1665 yo<sup>r</sup> Poor Petitioner was comitted to Prison forced to find suretyes for his good behaviour and also fyned fivety pound for doing such things as I humbly conceived were but my duty and also prohibited from pleadding any bodies caus but my owne: Now yo<sup>r</sup> poor Petitioner hath a long time layne under the smart of these sufferings and hath often moved for a release but such hath bene the unhappyness of yo<sup>r</sup> Poor Suppliant that he hath not yet obtained such a good day the want whereof hath bene greatly prejudiciall to my Brother Mr.

Daniel Hoare his Estate and so my owne and also unto my name and famly. The perticulars in my petition then exhibited to the Honor'd Generall Court wear such as my Brother Mr Henery Flint of Brantrey & Mr Edmond Browne of Sudbury did judge would not give any offence. And in that hope I did present it.

I Humbly now present to this Hon'rd Court that in the time of the warr I tooke the charge of about sixty Indians belonging to Nashoby by the order of Majo'r Willerd, Majo'r Gookin, Mr. Elliott, and the select men of Concord. I built them a fort that cost mee of my own estate fourty pounds and went with my teame in Hazard of my life to save and bring home there Corne and also borrowed Rey and hors for them to plant and sow which I was forced to pay for myselfe. I also made severall Journeys to Lancaster and to the Counsell and two Journies to the Indians to redeme Mrs. Rowlinson and Good wife Kettle with two horses and provisions and gave the sagamores considerably of my owne estate above whatever I received of the Countrey and by the favor of god obtained of them that they would fight noe more but in ther owne defence: Seth Perry also had severall things of mee to give the Indians that hee might escape with his life.

My sonn Daniel Hoare also was Indicted for his life yet by divine providence was spared, yet was sentenced to pay five pounds to the Indians and five pound to the Countrey tho' as I humbly Conceive he had not broken any Law.

My Humble Supplication on all accounts to this Hon'rd Court is that I might be sett att Liberty from my sentence and may enjoy the liberty of an English man, and also that the Cor't would pleas to remitt my son Daniel's sentance. And if they pleas to grant me some small parcell of Land to comfort my wife with respect unto all her sufferings by my disbursements for the Countrey as above recited.

And yo'r Petitioner shall give thanks to the Lord and you  
And shall ever Pray &c

JOHN HOARE.

The magistrates consented to release John Hoare from his bonds and from the restraint laid upon him as to his pleading in the courts and also "that considering his publike service & costs in securing the Nashoby Indians at his house in Concord by order of this Court's Committee for severall moneths in time of said warr, and for his adventuring his life to goe up to the Indians in the time of the warr the succeste whereof was the Redeeming of some Captives particularly Mrs. Rowlandson" two hundred acres of land should be granted his family. The deputies refused to concur and the following is the final answer of the Court:

In ans'r to the petiçon of John Hoare, and on further consideration thereof the Court judge meet for his service donne for the publick etc. to grant to the wife and children of the sajd John Hoare two hundred acres of land in any comon lands from former grants, andnot hindering a plantation. (Massachusetts Records, Vol. V. 359.)

John Hoare owned about three hundred acres in the western part of Concord, but exchanged the larger portion of this with Edward

Wright, in 1672, for an estate in the East Quarter and for "all the right, title and interest w<sup>ch</sup> Edward Wright of Concord aforesaid, husbandman, hath or should have in and to certain houses, lands and hereditaments etc. in the Lordship of Castle Bromwick (?) in the County of Warwick in the Kingdom of England." (See Middlesex Deeds, IV. 409). He died April 2, 1704, and his wife Alice ——— died June 5, 1696. Samuel Sewall makes in his Diary but one noteworthy mention of Mr. Hoare. Under date of Friday, Nov. 8, 1690, he writes, "Jn'o Hoar comes into the Lobby and sais he comes from the Lord, by the Lord, to speak for the Lord: Complains that Sins as bad as Sodom's found here." We may therefore infer that neither imprisonment nor fines nor old age could put a curb upon John Hoare's freedom of speech.

The children of JOHN<sup>1</sup> and ALICE HOARE were three:

1. ELIZABETH,<sup>2</sup> married December 23, 1675, Jonathan Prescott of Lancaster, being his second wife. To them six children were born:
  - i. JONATHAN,<sup>3</sup> b. April 5, 1677; a noted physician; m. July 9, 1701, Rebecca Bulkeley; d. Oct. 28, 1729, and had eleven children.
  - ii. ELIZABETH, b. Sept. 27, 1678; m. John Fowle of Woburn.
  - iii. DOROTHY, b. March 31, 1681; m. July 14, 1702, Edward Bulkeley; d. at Wethersfield, Conn., in 1748.
  - iv. JOHN, b. May 13, 1683; d. Jan. 28, 1706.
  - v. MARY, b. Aug. 14, 1685; m. April 16, 1702, John Miles, and had six children.
  - vi. BENJAMIN, b. Sept. 16, 1687; was graduated at Harvard 1703; clergyman; d. May 27, 1777; m. (1st) Elizabeth Higginson of Salem, in 1715; (2d) Mercy Gibbs, in 1732; and (3d) Mrs. Mary (Pepperell) Colman, in 1748. By the first he had five children, of whom Benjamin m. Rebecca Minot of Salem, and had a daughter Rebecca who became, May 12, 1763, the second wife of Hon. Roger Sherman, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and U. S. Senator from Connecticut, from 1791 to his death in 1793. Their youngest daughter, Sarah Sherman, Oct. 13, 1812, m. Hon. Samuel Hoar of Concord, and of her elder sisters, Rebecca and Elizabeth in succession became the wives of Judge Simeon Baldwin of New Haven. Rebecca was the mother of Roger S. Baldwin, Governor and Senator, who argued the famous Armistead case, and grandmother of Judge Simeon E. Baldwin. Mehitable m. for her second husband Jeremiah Evarts, Esq., the Honorable William Maxwell Evarts being her son. Martha married Jeremiah Day, President of Yale College, and was the mother of Hon. Sherman Day, author of Pennsylvania Historical Collections and State Surveyor of California.  
Jonathan Prescott d. Dec. 5, 1721, his fourth wife surviving him. His second wife, Elizabeth Hoar, d. Sept. 25, 1687.
2. MARY,<sup>2</sup> married Benjamin<sup>3</sup> Graves, October 21, 1668.
3. DANIEL, born 1650; married July 16, 1677, Mary Stratton, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Fry), and (2d) Mary Lee, October 16, 1717. By the first wife he had eleven children:
  - i. JOHN,<sup>3</sup> b. Oct. 24, 1678, at Watertown; d. March 1, 1764, in Sudbury. By wife Ruth had ten children:
    1. Nehemiah,<sup>4</sup> b. Oct. 19, 1704; d. Dec. 2, 1718.
    2. Jonathan, b. May 30, 1706; d. Nov. 8, 1719.
    3. Oliver, b. Oct. 14, 1707; d. May 29, 1711.
    4. John, b. March 22, 1709; d. Aug. 28, 1711.
    5. Submit, b. Sept. 5, 1711.
    6. Ruth, b. Dec. 11, 1713; m. April 20, 1732, Amos Sanderson.
    7. Dorothy, b. Feb. 22, 1714.
    8. John, b. Jan. 2, 1715; d. Nov. 17, 1715.
    9. Josiah, b. Jan. 2, 1717.
    10. Abigail, b. Nov. 15, 1720.

- ii. LEONARD, captain, d. April, 1771, aged 87, in Brimfield. By his wife Esther had eight children: 1. *Joseph*, b. Dec. 5, 1707. 2. *Daniel*, b. May 7, 1709. 3. *Sarah*, b. Sept. 3, 1710. 4. *Leonard*, b. Dec. 17, 1711. 5. *David*, b. Feb. 23, 1713. 6. *Charles*, b. Dec. 25, 1714. 7. *Edmond*, b. July 19, 1716. 8. *Esther*, b. April 7, 1719. Many of the descendants of this Brimfield branch of the family in 1838 took the surnames Hale and Homer.
- iii. DANIEL, b. 1680; lieutenant; m. Sarah, daughter of John and Sarah (Temple) Jones, Dec. 20, 1705. She was b. at Concord, June 4, 1686. They lived a mile easterly from Concord Centre. Daniel's epitaph in the Old Concord Burying Ground is surmounted by a coat of arms—a double headed eagle—and the words "Paternal Coat Armor." The inscription is as follows:

Lieut Daniel' Hoar  
 Obt. Feb'r ye 8th 1773 Æt 93.  
 By Honest Industry & Prudent  
 Oeconomy he acquired a hand-  
 Som Fortune for a man in Privet  
 Carrecter. He Injoyed a long Life  
 & uninterrupted state of health  
 Blessings that ever attend Exer-  
 Sies & Temperance.  
 S. N.  
 Heres the last end of mortal story.  
 He's Dead.

- Lieut. Daniel Hoar had seven children: 1. *John*,<sup>4</sup> b. Jan. 6, 1707; m. (1st) Esther Pierce of Lexington, June 13, 1734; m. (2d) Aug. 21, 1740, Elizabeth Coolidge, daughter of Capt. Joseph, b. Jan. 5, 1720. By the first wife he had two, by the second nine children. He died in Lincoln, May 16, 1786, and his widow d. March 10, 1791. John Hoar was a resident of Lexington, Watertown and Lincoln, the changes not being wholly due to removals, but partly to alterations in town boundaries. He held various town offices, was assessor and selectman for several years, and one of the founders of the church. During the French and Indian war, July 14, 1748, at Fort Dummer, he was taken prisoner and remained a captive among the Indians for three months. He participated in the fight at Concord Bridge, April 19, 1775, being a member of the company of which his son Samuel was a lieutenant. His name leads those of the eight soldiers who made affidavit, April 23, 1775, to their experiences on the day of the fight, the first of the depositions sent to England by a fast sailing vessel from Salem.—(See *Remembrancer* I., 85.) 2. *Daniel*, m. Nov. 2, 1743, Rebecca Brooks; d. in Westminster, leaving two sons and two daughters. 3. *Lucy*, m. John Brooks. 4. *Timothy*, b. 1716; m. Abigail Brooks, Jan. 23, 1752. 5. *Jonathan*, b. 1719; graduate of Harvard 1740; major 1755, lieut.-colonel 1756, and colonel 1760, serving in the French and Indian war 1744–1763; appointed Governor of Newfoundland, etc., but died at. 52, in 1771, on his passage from England to the colonies. 6. *Elizabeth*, m. ——— Whittmore. 7. *Mary*, m. Zachariah Whittmore.
- iv. JONATHAN, d. at the Castle, a soldier, Oct. 26, 1702.  
 v. JOSEPH, d. at sea, 1707.  
 vi. BENJAMIN, wife Esther.  
 vii. MARY, b. March 14, 1689; d. June 10, 1702.  
 viii. SAMUEL, b. April 6, 1691.  
 ix. ISAAC, b. May 18, 1695; m. Anna ———, and lived in Sudbury.  
 x. DAVID, b. Nov. 14, 1698.  
 xi. ELIZABETH, b. Feb. 22, 1701.

The children of John<sup>4</sup> Hoar, the son of Lieutenant Daniel, were:  
 (1) Rebecca,<sup>5</sup> b. in Lexington, July 1, 1735; m. May 6, 1755, Joseph Cutler.  
 (2) Esther, b. in Watertown, Jan. 28, 1739; m. May 8, 1760, Edmund Bowman.



- (3) John, b. in Lexington, July 14, 1741; d. young.
- (4) Samuel,<sup>5</sup> b. in Lexington, Aug. 23, 1743; often representative, State senator 1813-1816; m. Susanna, daughter of Abijah and Thankful (Brown) Peirce; d. May 22, 1832. He had ten children: (i.) Susanna,<sup>6</sup> b. Feb. 22, 1774; m. Rev. Robert Gray. (ii.) Thankful, b. April 6, 1776; m. Dr. Grosvenor Tarbell. (iii.) Samuel,<sup>6</sup> b. May 18, 1778; A.B. Harvard 1802, LL.D. 1838; m. Sarah, daughter of Hon. Roger Sherman, Oct. 13, 1812, and had children: Elizabeth,<sup>7</sup> 1814; Ebenezer Rockwood, 1816; Sarah Sherman, 1817; Samuel Johnson, 1820; Edward Sherman, 1823; George Frisbie, 1826. (iv.) Elizabeth, b. July 25, 1780; d. Jan. 14, 1811. (v.) Abijah Peirce, b. Sept. 1, 1782; m. Sarah Hartwell, and changed his name to Abijah Hoar Peirce in 1811. (vi.) Nathaniel Peirce, b. Sept. 2, 1784; A.B. Harvard 1810; d. 1820. (vii.) William, b. Sept. 16, 1786; m. Mary Bemis, and changed his name to Hanson in 1818. (viii.) John, b. April 2, 1789; m. Hannah Brooks; d. May 14, 1831. (ix.) Polly Fiske, b. July 11, 1791; m. Capt. James Farrar; d. May 12, 1813. (x.) Levina, b. Jan. 17, 1794.
- (5) Elizabeth, b. in Lexington, Oct. 14, 1746.
- (6) Mercy, b. in Lexington, Oct. 5, 1750.
- (7) Sarah, b. in Lincoln, June 9, 1755; m. Feb. 17, 1790, Nehemiah Abbot.
- (8) Leonard, b. in Lincoln, June 29, 1758; m. (1st) Nov. 10, 1785, Eunice Wheeler, who d. May 16, 1820, æt. 56; and (2d) Pamela ———, who d. 1829. He had six children: (i.) Mary Wheeler, b. May 26, 1787. (ii.) Eunice, b. Aug. 23, 1789. (iii.) Elizabeth, b. July 6, 1793. (iv.) John, b. May 5, 1796. (v.) Edmund, b. July 21, 1798. (vi.) Joseph, b. Dec. 10, 1800; changed his name to Leonard Hoar in 1831.
- (9) Rebecca, b. Oct. 18, 1761; m. June 15, 1784, Joseph White of Lancaster. James Coolidge Carter, LL.D., is a grandson of Joseph and Rebecca.
- (10) Mary, b. June 15, 1764; m. March 27, 1788, Thomas Wheeler.
- (11) Joseph, b. July 30, 1767.

DANIEL HOARE came to Massachusetts with the family and became a trader in Boston; at least he so speaks of himself, although he is not found a resident or real-estate owner in the town records. He was licensed Oct. 2, 1650, by order of the Council of State "to export to New England three hundred birding fowling peices and muskets upon giving security that they will not be used to the prejudice of the Commonwealth." (*See Calendar of State Papers, 344.*) He accumulated considerable property, some of which he held in partnership with Lieut Richard Cooke, whom he calls cousin. This Cooke was very probably from Gloucester, as the name is found in the records of St. Mary de Crypt. John Cooke founded the Crypt Grammar School in 1528. The late Major General George Cooke of Albany, N. Y., came from Gloucester. In 1650, Daniel made his brother John and his nephew John Hull his attorneys to settle with Cooke whom, in 1663, he charges in a letter from Hull, England, with dishonesty in his partnership accounts. The attorneyship as before narrated, was a source of dire misfortune to his brother John. Neither the date of birth or death of Daniel Hoare has been discovered. Savage says he died in London. His wife Mary writes from Hull, England, April 9, 1673, to Mrs.

Leonard Hoar asking that she would receive her son, John, into their own family, "which would be a singular testimony of your kindness to my husband (who I know will cheerfully pay my Bro'r; yea more free then to a stranger), to his child, and to her that is Your Loving Sister:" (See Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll. Vol. viii. 4 Series.)

LEONARD HOAR, designated in his father's will to be the scholar of the family and a teacher in the church, although by his coming to New England he missed the proposed matriculation at Oxford, yet satisfied fully the spirit of the paternal wish. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1650, William Stoughton, chief justice and lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, being the most distinguished of his eight classmates. In November, 1653, he returned to England and it is said was there befriended by Sir Matthew Hale, also a native of Gloucester and at that time a judge of the Common Pleas. He was soon presented by Sir Henry Mildmay, one of the regicides, then lord of the manor, with the benefice of Wanstead in Essex. According to Oldmixon, Sir Henry's wife, Anne, was a daughter of Sir Leonard Holiday, Lord Mayor of London, also of Gloucester birth "and perhaps a Relation as well as a Name-sake" of the young clergyman. At her death, March 12, 1656, Leonard Hoar preached two sermons, "The Sting of Death" and "Death Unstung," which were printed at Boston in 1680, with a "Dedicatory Epistle to Mrs. Bridget Usher, my ever honored Aunt," by Josiah Flint. He was one of the two thousand victims of the Uniformity Act upon the restoration of Charles II., but remained in England for about ten years after his ejection, and received the degree of M.D. from Cambridge University in 1671. Among his friends in England and correspondents at a later date were the celebrated chemist Robert Boyle and Master Samuel Hartlib to whom Milton addressed his famous "Tractate of Education." He was probably given his baptismal name in compliment to his wealthy uncle, Leonard Tarne, the Gloucester sheriff.

On July 8, 1672, Dr. Hoar with his wife landed in Boston, having been called thither with a view to settlement over the South Church, where he preached as assistant to Rev. Thomas Thacher. He brought a letter from thirteen dissenting ministers of London and vicinity commending him to the magistracy and clergy of New England as a suitable head of the college at Cambridge, the presidency of which was then vacant, and despite one or more formidable rivals he was promptly elected to that office and installed December 10, 1672, the first graduate of the institution so honored. Sewall writes that "Governor Bellingham lay dead in his House and Deputy Governor Leverett was the Chief Civil Magistrate present at the solemnity." Dr. Hoar's scholarship was of a high order, and he entered upon his difficult duties with very flattering prospects; but trouble soon

began and his hopes of usefulness were speedily destroyed. According to Cotton Mather, then an undergraduate, the students "set themselves to *Travestie* whatever he *did* and *said*, and aggravate everything in his Behavior disagreeable to them, with a design to make him Odious." He also adds that the insubordinate were countenanced in their doings by certain persons who "made a Figure in the Neighborhood," doubtless meaning some of the leading overseers. Judge Sewall writes Oct. 16, 1674, "that the causes of the lownes of the Colledge were external as well as internal." Thomas Hutchinson says "the students were too much indulged in their prejudices against him." In Sewall's Diary, June 15, 1674, is an account of the flogging of an undergraduate before the assembled students in the Library, President Hoar prefacing and closing the exercises with prayer. But this was not a very unusual discipline in those days and Dr. Hoar is not charged with undue severity. Very probably a potent factor in the troubles was the bitter dissension then waged between the Old Church and the New Church. The late Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull attributed Dr. Hoar's ill-success to the fact that soon after his coming to Boston he connected himself with the Third Church, then newly gathered by seceders from the First Church who were synodists or advocates of the half-way covenant; thereby bringing himself into marked opposition with the governor and many among the most influential of the clergy, the magistrates and the overseers of the college.

The students having all deserted the college, "except three whose friends lived in Cambridge," Dr. Hoar was compelled to resign the presidency, which he did March 15, 1675, and as Cotton Mather writes (*Magnalia*, 11, 14) "the Hard and Ill usage met withal made so deep an Impression upon his Mind that his Grief threw him into a Consumption whereof he dyed November 28, 1675 in Boston." Increase Mather in his Diary records: "Nov. 28, Dr. Hoar died, having been brought into a consumption by the grief he sustained through affliction when President of the college. A solemn stroke! It will occasion (in probability) this country to be ill thought of in England, that such a man should have his heart broken among his friends in New England."

In his will, dated October 25, 1675, Dr. Hoar makes these bequests:

My just debts and funerall expenses being first paid I doe give and bequeath unto my daughter Bridget Hoar two hundred pounds in New England to bee paid her at the age of one and twenty years or at her marriage with her mother's consent . . . To my deare brother Daniell Hoar (whose zeall and perpetuall kindnesses I can never remunerate) I give those *par* acknowledgent<sup>s</sup> of my stone signet and my wach. To my deare brother Jn<sup>o</sup> Hoar I give a black sute, to my deare sister Flint and sister Quinsey I give as much fine black serg as will make each of them a gown. Out of my library I give to my Cozen Josiah Flint, Ravenelli Bibliotheca. to Cous: Noah Newman Aquinas his Sermons. and to them

both the use of any Books or Manuscripts of mine in divinity, they giving a note to returne them againe to my wife at demand. My medcail or physical writings I give to my wife's custody not to give or lend but to preserve till some of my kindred addicting themselves to those studyes shall desire and in her esteeme deserve them. Especially I respect John Hoar or any other of my Bretheren, Sisters sons or grandsons.

The inventory of his estate amounted to 1345£. 13s. 5d ; the books being valued at 208£. 12s. 6d. The Noah Newman, called cousin, married Joanna a daughter of Rev. Henry Flynt, 10 mo. 30, 1669, according to Braintree Records. Doctor Hoar's printed writings are few and unimportant, consisting, besides the two sermons before mentioned, of: Index Biblicus, 1668, 1669 and 1672 ; Letter to Josiah Flint, 1661, printed in Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections VI., 100-108 ; The first of the Catalogues of Harvard College commonly called Triennial, 1674 ; A Letter from Cambridge, Dec. 13, 1672, to Mr. Robert Boyle, printed in Boyle's Works V. 142, Edition of 1744. The last proves the breadth of his educational views, and indicates that he had a clearer conception than was usual in his day of the value of the study of natural science. It contains what is probably the earliest recorded suggestion of modern technical education. Leonard Hoar was the first of his family to drop the final e from the name. His tombstone in the Quincy burying ground is singularly like the one which marks the grave of his mother-in-law, Lady Alicia Lisle, in England, showing that the same taste directed its construction. The inscription upon it is as follows : —

Epitaph wrote for the Tomb of  
Leonard Hoar Doctour of  
Phisicke who departed this life  
In Boston the 28 November  
Was interred here the 6 December  
And was aged 45 years  
Anno. Dom. 1675.

Three precious friends under this tomb-stone lie,  
Patterns to aged, youth, and infancy,  
A great mother, her learned son, with child,  
The first and least went free. He was exiled.  
In love to Christ, this country, and dear friends  
He left his own, cross'd seas, and for amends  
Was here extoll'd, envy'd, all in a breath,  
His noble consort leaves, is drawn to death.  
Stranger changes may befall us ere we die,  
Blest they who will arrive eternity.  
God grant some names, O thou New England's friend.  
Don't sooner fade than thine, if times don't mend.

Through his wife Bridget Lisle, Leonard Hoar's life was connected with tragedies more terrible, and of broader historic interest, than that of his own failure. She was one of the two daughters

of Lord John and Lady Alicia Lisle. Her father, a distinguished Puritan lawyer, gained great favor with Cromwell, and was counsel to Bradshaw, president of the High Court of Justice appointed for the trial of King Charles I., and became Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal. He for some reason did not sign the death warrant of Charles I., but was chosen by Cromwell one of the Committee of seven who prepared "a draft of a sentence with a blank for the manner of his death," and his is the first name in the list of those excepted from the Act of Indemnity, passed at the restoration of Charles II. He was assassinated, being shot in the back, on August 11, 1664, at Lausanne, Switzerland, as he was going to church, by two Irish ruffians inspired by the expectation of a generous reward from some member of the royal family in England. (*See Memoirs of Edward Ludlow, II., p. 370, et seq.*) Lady Alicia Lisle was one of the earliest victims of the infamous Chief Justice Jeffries, being charged with misprision of treason in aiding and concealing in her dwelling on the day after the battle of Sedgemoor, Richard Nelthorpe, a lawyer, and John Hickes, a clergyman, accused of being refugees from Monmouth's army. She declared herself innocent of guilty knowledge, and protested against the illegality of her trial because the supposed rebels to whom she had given common hospitality had not been convicted. She was then advanced in years, and so feeble that it is said she was unable to keep awake during her tedious trial. Jeffries arrogantly refused her the aid of counsel, admitted irrelevant testimony, excelled himself in violent abuse, and so intimidated the jurors—who were disposed to dismiss the charge—that they unwillingly at last brought in a verdict of guilty. She was hurriedly condemned "to be burned alive" the very afternoon of the day of her trial, August 28, 1685, but owing to the indignant protests of the clergy of Winchester execution was postponed for five days, and the sentence was "altered from burning to beheading." This punishment was exacted in the market place of Winchester on the appointed day, the implacable King James II. refusing a pardon, although it was proved that Lady Lisle had protected many cavaliers in distress, and that her son John was serving in the royal army; and many persons of high rank interceded for her, among whom was Lord Clarendon, brother-in-law to the King. Lady Lisle was connected by marriage with the Bond, Whitmore, Churchill, and other families of distinction, and her granddaughter married Lord James Russell, fifth son of the first Duke of Bedford, thus connecting this tragedy with that of Lord William Russell, "the martyr of English Liberty." In the first year of William and Mary's reign the attainder was reversed by act of Parliament upon petition of Alicia Lisle's two daughters, Tryphena Grove and Bridget (Hoar) Usher. Among the eight great historical paintings by E. M. Ward, R.A., which adorn the corridor leading to the House of Commons, the third in the series represents

Lady Lisle's arrest for relieving two fugitives from Monmouth's defeated army.

In 1892 the Hon. George F. Hoar paid a visit to the ancient home of the Lisles, and the following memoranda made at the time have been preserved:—

Saturday, Oct. 22d, Mr. Hoar, with two ladies, went from Southampton to Ringwood, about twenty miles, and drove thence to Ellingham church, about two miles and a half. The church is a small, but very beautiful structure of stone, with a small wooden belfry. The tomb of Lady Alice Lisle is a heavy flat slab of grey stone, raised about two or three feet from the ground, bearing the following inscription:—

Here Lies Dame Alicia Lisle  
and her daughter Ann Harfeld  
who dyed the 17th of Feb. 1703-4  
Alicia Lisle Dyed the  
second of Sept 1685:

It is close to the wall of the church, on the right of the porch. In the church is seen the old Lisle pew of carved oak, and the pew of the Earl of Normanton. Opposite the pew is the pulpit, also of carved black oak, apparently ancient. The church contains a tablet to the memory of the former owner of Moyles' Court, who died in 1622.

Moyles' Court is about a mile and a half from Ellingham Church—the drive is along a beautiful lane, shaded by trees whose branches meet from the two sides, through a beautiful and fertile country, adorned by herds of fine cattle. Moyles' Court is a large two-story building, consisting of two square wings, connected by the main building. The wings project from the main building in front, but the whole forms a continuous line in the rear. As you approach it, you pass numerous heavy brick outbuildings, including several farmhouses, one of which is quite large, and apparently of great antiquity.

We were told by Mrs. Fane, wife of the present occupant of Moyles' Court, that the landed estate connected with Moyles' Court is very large, and now, or recently yielding to the Earl of Normanton, seven thousand pounds a year. The present occupant of Moyles' Court, Frederick Fane, Esq., came to reside there about 21 years ago. The house was then much dilapidated, but he has restored it in a style in keeping with the ancient architecture. The principal room is a dining hall, rising from the ground some 25 feet in height, with a gallery at one end, on a level with the second story—the walls of this room are of beautiful carved oak, the front of the gallery being ancient, and as it existed in the time of Lady Lisle. The staircase also of fine carved oak is of equal antiquity. The carved oak in the passages and some of the other rooms, has been restored by Mr. Fane from material found in the attic. There is also a curious old kitchen, with a large fire-place, with a closet in the chimney where it is said one of the persons succored by Lady Lisle was found hidden. In the cellar is a curiously carved head on a stone beam which seemed as if it might have formerly supported a mantel-piece, or shelf. It is said that this portion of the cellar was once a chapel.

Some of the chambers have been named by Mr. Fane from persons connected with the tragedy: Dame Alicia, Monmouth, Nethrop, Hicks, Tryphena, these names being inscribed on the doors. The room is shown where Lady Lisle is said to have been seized.

Mrs. Fane told us several traditions current in the neighborhood: she says that when she first came there, there was a woman still living who told her that her grandmother had told her that she remembered seeing in her childhood Lady Alice Lisle taken past on her way to her trial at Winchester. If this be true, the two lives must have lasted at least 186 years beside a sufficient margin to enable the child to be old enough to comprehend, and remember the occurrence, and her granddaughter to be old enough to comprehend and remember the narration.

Lady Lisle was carried on horseback by a trooper to Winchester. The horse lost a shoe, and fell lame; she insisted that the trooper should stop at a smith's and have the shoe replaced, and on his refusing declared that she would make an outcry and resistance unless he did, saying she could not bear to have the horse suffer. The blacksmith at first refused. He said he would do nothing to help the carrying off Lady Lisle, but she entreated him to do it for her sake. She said she should come back that way in a few days; the trooper said, "Yes, you will come back in a few days, but without your head."

The body was returned to Moyles' Court the day of the execution; the head was brought back a few days after in a basket, and put in at the pantry window; the messenger said that the head was sent afterward for greater indignity.

There is a further tradition that when Lady Lisle heard of her husband's connection with the Court which condemned King Charles she was much distressed. It is well known that she disapproved the execution, and that she declared on her trial that she never ceased to pray for the King. The story further goes that she hastened to London, and reached her husband's door, as he had just mounted his horse to join the procession for some part of the proceeding of the high court. She accosted him, but being covered with her veil he did not recognize her, and roughly thrust her away. She fell under the horse's feet, in a swoon; she was taken up and cared for by Hicks, one of the persons whom she afterwards succored, and for relieving whom she was condemned. She remained in a swoon for a long time; her husband was sent for and visited her, but, to use the phrase in which the story was told by Mrs. Fane, was very odious to her. She told Hicks that she could not repay him for his kindness in London, but if he came to the Isle of Wight, or to Moyles' Court, in both of which places she had property, she would repay him, saying, "at Moyles' Court I am Mistress." I think Mrs. Fane said Hicks lived in the Strand.

After exactly a year's widowhood Bridget Hoar married for her second husband Hezekiah Usher, Jr., November 29, 1676. Usher was a wealthy merchant of Boston, very eccentric, and, as his wife soon found, unsuited for domestic life. She lived unhappily with him until July 12, 1687, when she sailed for England with her only surviving child, Bridget Hoar, and did not return until after Usher's death which took place July 11, 1697, at Lynn. By the fall of his horse his leg was so bruised or broken as to lead to his death. Sewall writes that he "grew distracted" in his last illness, and his extravagant will indicates that his mind was not well balanced at a much earlier day. This will is printed in full in the Historical Magazine for September, 1868. It is dated August 17, 1689, at Nonaicoi-

cus Farm, an estate of four hundred acres in what is now the town of Ayer, originally the property of Major Simon Willard. It is very lengthily and abusive in language. The following extracts concern his wife and her daughter:—

“And unto my dear wife, whom I may count very dear by her Love to what I had but not a real Love to me, which should accounting it more worth than any other outward Enjoyment; and for her covetousness & overreaching & cunning Impression that has almost ruined me by a gentle behaviour, having only words but as sharp swords to me, whose Cunning is like those to be as an Angel of Light to others but wanting Love and Charity for me . . . . And therefore I do cut her off from the benefit of all my Estate & do not bestow anything upon her but what the law doth allow . . . . But as to her daughter Bridget if her mother had not been so undermining & overreaching for her I should have been willing to have done what I could for her. And do give her the Tumbler with the Arms of a Spread Eagle with two heads, (but I think one head for a body is enough,) and the Table Cloth of the best Damask, and the napkins thereto. And this Will I make to be a Warning to those women that have no Love for their Husbands, but to what they have; . . . .”

Judge Sewall served as Madame Usher's attorney while she remained in England. In spite of the will she obtained possession of her late husband's house and grounds and there took up her residence. May 9, 1700, Sewall writes: “Madam Usher obtained Judgment for her Dower in the Mansion House against the Town House yesterday. Brick Shops and ware house are of the same title and will follow the Dwelling-house.” She is invariably spoken of by her contemporaries in terms of unqualified praise, as one who ever led a charitable and blameless life. After her funeral Rev. Thomas Foxcroft, pastor of the Old Church in Boston, preached a sermon upon “The character of Anna the prophetess considered and applied;” which was printed with a preface by Benjamin Wadsworth, president of Harvard College, in which he calls Madame Usher “a wonderful example of Christian Patience under great Pains and Bodily Afflictions.” The announcement by her executors to her daughter in London of her decease and funeral, testifies to the public respect felt for her, and a schedule of the personal belongings of this gentlewoman of the seventeenth century is appended as of interest in this connection.

*To the Rev'd Mr. Thomas Cotton in London.*

BOSTON, June 12, 1723.

MR. THOMAS COTTON,

SIR,—These are to condole with you the loss of our worthy friend Madam Bridget Usher, who departed this life the 25<sup>th</sup> of the last Month, being Saturday at about two a Clock in the afternoon, after a fortnights Indisposition, and according to her express desire was Intere'd at Brantry May 30th, in the Grave of Dr. Leonard Hoar her first Husband, and her younger Daughter Tryphena, and the Doc<sup>trs</sup>. Mother and Sisters. The Corps was attended about half a mile in the Street leading thitherward by the Bearers, being



the Hon<sup>ble</sup>. W<sup>m</sup>. Dummer Esqr. L<sup>t</sup>. Gov<sup>r</sup>. and Com<sup>r</sup>. in Cheif, Sam<sup>l</sup>. Sewall, Penn Townsend, Edward Bromfield, Simeon Stoddard and Edmund Quincey Esq<sup>rs</sup>. and many others, principal Gentlemen and Gentlewomen of the Town, Mr. Leonard Cotton being the principal Mourner. It pleased God to afford us a very comfortable day for the Solemnity, wherein the Executors Col<sup>o</sup>. Quincey Mr. Flynt and others Gen<sup>t</sup>. with several Gentlewomen of her cheif acquaintance proceeded to Branry on Horse back and in Coaches. The distance is very little above ten miles.

Inclosed is a true Copy of the Will though not attested as we shall send hereafter. What Estate Mad<sup>m</sup> Usher has left consists chiefly in Bonds, am<sup>o</sup>. to One Thousand Two Hundred and Thirty pounds which we hope is in good hands.

We desire your speedy Direction and order as to the getting them in and disposition when got in.

We have not found one piece of money either Gold or Silver. Nor Ten Shillings in Bills of Credit, being what passes here in lieu of Money. However, we have delivered Mr. Leonard Cotton his legacy and Shall go on to pay the Funerall Expen<sup>ce</sup>, not waiting for the Effects of the Bonds to do it with;—With our hearty salutations of Condolence to your Self and Lady, we conclude, who are

Your Humble Serv<sup>ts</sup>.

SAMUEL SEWALL.  
WM. WELSTEAD.

(Sewall's Letter Book II., p. 149.)

*Mr. Thomas Cotton and Mrs. Bridget Cotton.*

July 19th, ———.

This goes under Covert to Mr. Samuel Storke, and Se(r)ves for Covert of the enclosed Account of perticulers of what Contained in Bill of lading Sent to him who we doubt not, but upon arrival will take care to receive and forward to you. There are Several perticulers ment<sup>d</sup>. in the Inventory which are already dispos<sup>d</sup> of here by Madam Usher's desire, according to a Schedule given by her to Mrs. Lidia Vivion, now Perkins, for that purpose. Some of the Clothes we forbear sending least they should be seized, under the Notion of East India goods. So Shall wait for your further direction about Em. Wishing what we now Send well to your hands, are with due respects.

#### *Schedule of Articles.*

An account of what was put up in Madam Usher's Chest June 29, 1725, to send to London, according to the Order of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Thomas Cotton, and his Lady Madam Bridget Cotton; To send by the Mary Gally, Thomas Dimond Commander.

*Imprimis*, One pair of Sheets, Five Table-Cloths, Thirteen Napkins; Diapar, and Damask; Nine Towells, One Pillow-bier, Seven Holland Shifts, and a Flañel one. Twelve pair of Sheets. Nine Aprons, five of them short. Nine Hoods of various sorts, one Night-Rail. Four Head-Dresses. Three pair of Pockets, one Stomacher. Eighteen Handkerchiefs; Linen, Silk, Gaws. One Red silk Purse fill'd with Knots and Girdles.

One black Paddisway Suit; One Linen Gown and Coat. One New Suit of blew Damask Lined with blew Lutestring; One Satin Night-Gown and Coat Lined with Red Lute-string; One Silk Dress Gown.

One Full Suit of Striped Satin lined with Cloth-colour'd Lutestring, One Silk Night-gown, and three pairs of Stays. One pair Silk Stockings, one pair ditto Worsted, one pair of Shoes; one Scarf; two Feather screens, one black Quilted Coat, and two Silk Bonnets.

Several pieces of Earthern Ware were stow'd among the Cloaths.

Two Rings delivered Capt. Dimond.

I am blest in whom my heart doth rest —

The R<sup>t</sup>. Hon<sup>ble</sup> L<sup>d</sup>. James Russell *obt.* 22 June, 1712.

w<sup>t</sup>. 8 p. w<sup>t</sup>. 8 Grains.

Plate put into the Cotton and Liner Bag Sealed up.

One Tankard standing upon Lions; one large Plate, one Salver. One large Porringer with a Cover. One small Cann. One Candlestick and Snuffers. Two Salts. One Pepper Box. One Money-Box. One Seal &c.; One Fork, One Tabacco Stoper. One Small Tumbler. One Thimble and three Broken Pieces of Silver.

W<sup>t</sup>. 98 ounces, Four peny w<sup>t</sup>. and 7 Grains.

#### *Books in the Box.*

One Fol. English Bible, 1682. One Quarto ditto. One N.E. Psalm Book. Dr. Owen's fourth part of his Exposition on the Hebrews.

One Manuscript in Quarto. A Psalm-Book recommended by Dr. Manton &c. Dyke's worthy Communicant, Cole's Christian Religion: Colman on the Ten Virgins; Dr. Mather on the Beatitudes. Rythler's Plat for Mariners: Foxcroft's Godly Mans Death.

Dr. Owen on the glory of Christ. Trinity vindicated. Spiritual Songs. Funerall Sermon on Grove Hirst Esqr. Dr. Sibb's Christian Portion. Twelve sermons by Mr. Wadsworth. Dr. Patrick's Version of the Psalms. Five Sermons by Dr. Mather. Pearse his Preparation for Death. Mitchell of Glory. Mr. Tomlyn's Sermons. Doolittell of the Lord's Supper. Mr. Pearse's last Legacy. Fox's Door of Heaven. Manuscript Octavo. Myrtle Grove. Sermons of Mr. Joseph Stephens. Grail's sum of the Holy History. Hymns and Spiritual Songs p Mr. Watts. Disce Vivere, English Letter, pages 558. Besides several small Books unbound but stitch'd only.

Boston, July 19, 1725. The foregoing is Account of what is now aboard the Mary Galley, Thomas Dimond Comānder, for London; and goes consign'd to Mr. Samuel Storke, to whom we inclose Bill of Lading.

SAMUEL SEWALL.

(Sewall's Letter Book II., p. 188.)

WM. WELSTEAD.

Bridget the daughter of Dr. Leonard and Bridget (Lisle) Hoar, was born in Cambridge, Mass., March 13, 1673, and married Rev. Thomas Cotton. In the litigation between Samuel Sewall, Esq., as attorney for Mrs. Bridget Usher, and Wait Winthrop, Esq., it was necessary to prove the marriage of her daughter, and the following certificate was obtained from England, and can be found in Massachusetts Archives, Vol. xiii. 22, 23.

These are to Certify that Mr. Thomas Cotton of Peniston in the County of York, Batchelor, and Mrs. Bridgett Hoar of the Parish of St Buttolph, Bishopgate in the City of London, Spinster, were Married together in the Parish Church of Alhallowes on the Wall in the City of London June 21st

1689, as appears by the Lycence for Their Marriage now remainjng in my hands, and by the Register Book of the said Parish.

Witness my hand February 17, 1692.

JOSHUA RICHARDSON, *Rect'r.*

An interesting memoir of Thomas Cotton is in Walter Wilson's "History of the Dissenting Churches," Vol. iv., p. 376-388, to which a portrait is appended. He was born at or near Wortley in 1653 and was therefore at his marriage more than double the age of his girl bride. He died in 1730, aged 77 years, and was buried in Bunhill Fields. His will mentions children: Leonard, Thomas and Alicia, and was proved August 11, 1730. His son Leonard came to America, was a teacher at Hampton Falls, N. H., and had four children. Judge Sewall mentions paying him a legacy of fifty pounds after his grandmother Usher's death. Thomas Cotton was a benefactor of Harvard College, between 1724 and 1727, to the amount in all of 500£. given for books and the increase of the president's salary. He and his wife also authorized Judge Sewall to distribute 125£. from Madam Usher's estate among poor clergymen of New England. He has descendants living in England, one of whom, Colonel Cotton of the British army has inherited two family portraits of great interest; one of Lord John Lisle, supposed to be from the brush of Sir Peter Lely, the other of his granddaughter Mrs. Bridget (Hoar) Cotton, presumed to be the work of Sir Godfrey Kneller. The name Alice Lisle is perpetuated among the daughters of the line. Judge Sewall records in his Letter Book II. 151. under date July 8, 1723, memoranda of a letter:—

To Mrs. Tryphena Grove in London p Mr. James Allen, inclosing her Ring which cost 1£. 13. 10. July 8, 1723 Sent also the Pictures of my Lady Lisle and Lady Cutler, put up in a case carefully with shreds of Paper written upon with Ink N.T.G.2 to take a Bill of Exchange. 1 Inclose two Sermons, one to Madame Grove, the other to my Lady Russell. The Rings I put in Madame Groves Sermon. Ordered him to advise with Mr. Newman.

If the portraits thus mentioned are in existence their location is unknown to the family. Madame Grove died in 1725.

JOANNA HOARE, the youngest child of Charles and Joanna of Gloucester, was baptized at St. Michaels in June, 1624. She married July 26, 1648, Col. *Edmund Quincy*, third of that name, of Braintree. He was born in England in 1627, and died at Braintree, January 7, 1698. Judge Sewall wrote in his Diary, "Seventh-day, Jan'y 8. between ten and 11.m. Parmiter comes in, and tells me that Uncle Quinsey died between 7 and 8 last night. A true New England man, and one of our best Friends is gon." His first wife died May 16, 1680, and seven months later, December 8,

1680, he married Elizabeth (Gookin) Eliot, widow of John Eliot Jr. She died November 30, 1700. By Joanna Hoar he had the following children:—

1. MARY, born 1650 (?) who married *Ephraim Savage*.
2. DANIEL, born February 7, 1651, who married *Hannah Shepard*.
3. JOHN, born April 5, 1652, and died 8 mo. 14, 1674.
4. JOANNA, born 1654; married *David Hobart*.
5. JUDITH, born 1655; married *Rev. John Reyner, Jr.*, and died March 5, 1679.
6. ELIZABETH, born 1656; married *Rev. Daniel Gookin*.
7. EDMUND, died 7 mo. 11. 1657.
8. RUTH, born 29, 8 mo. 1658; married *John Hunt*.
9. EDMUND, born 1 mo. 3, 1660; died 10 mo. 22, 1661.
10. MARTHA, born 1 mo. 26. 1665.
11. EXPERIENCE, b. 1 mo. 20, 1667; married November 24, 1693, *William Savil*.

Daniel, the only son of Edmund and Joanna Quincy who left issue, had a son John for whom the town of Quincy was named, and John's granddaughter, Abigail Smith, married John Adams, February 24, 1764, and thus became the wife of one president and the mother of another.

In James Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary," Samuel Deane's "History of Scituate" and Francis Baylies's "New Plymouth," Hezekiah Hoar, of Scituate, one of the early settlers of Taunton, and Richard Hoar, the schoolmaster of Yarmouth, are called brothers of John and Leonard. They probably came from Gloucestershire, the latter being perhaps one of those transported for participation in Monmouth's rebellion, but there is no proof of relationship to the sons of Charles.

CHARLES HOARE=MARGERY . . . . OF GLOUCESTER ON THE SEVERN.

